rebate in property tax to persons, who adopt roof top rain water harvesting in their premises.

(vi) CGWB has provided technical guidance on rain water harvesting to around 1800 agencies, including State Government agencies, educational institutions, private entrepreneurs and individuals.

(vii) Lanuching of a website on Roof Top Rain Water Harvesting **(www.cgwb.net)** to make aware and educate the public about various techniques of harvesting rainwater and store it for future use.

(viii) Organisation of mass awareness programmes and training courses on rainwater harvesting and artificial recharge of ground water.

(ix) Rain Water Harvesting campaign has been launched keeping in view the various target groups like youth and children, women, farmers and villagers, policy and opinion makers. Publicity through print media, telecasting of spots on the television, broadcasting messages on radio, holding of seminars, workshops, conferences etc., have been undertaken for the purpose.

(x) The Ministry of Urban Development & Poverty Alleviation, Government of India have amended Building Bye-laws, 1983, making provision for water harvesting through storing of water run-off including rain water in all new buildings on plots of 100 square meters and above in Delhi mandatory. similarly, State Governments of Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat, Haryana, Rajasthan and Kerala have made roof top rain water harvesting mandatory in specified cases.

Regulation of ground water

2932. SHRI SUDARSHAN AKARAPU: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have formulated or propose to formulate a comprehensive policy for regulation and management of ground water in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI JAY PRAKASH NARAYAN YADAV): (a) and (b) The National Water Resources Council has adopted "National Water Policy, 2002" which includes provisions for regulation of exploitation of ground water resources so as not to exceed the recharging possibilities. It also states that ground water recharge projects should be developed and implemented for improving both the quality and availability of ground water resource.

Further, in exercise of powers conferred by sub-section (3) of section 3 of Environment (Protection) Act, 1986, the Central Government has constituted Central Ground Water Authority in January, 1997 for the purpose of regulation and control of Ground Water Management and Development.

(c) Doest not arise.

Construction of dams

2933.SHRI C. PERUMAL: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) the details of approvals and financial assistance for construction of major and minor dams;

(b) whether any of those dams are located in Tamil Nadu;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI JAY PRAKASH NARAYAN YADAV): (a) to (d) Major and Medium irrigation projects on inter-State rivers are approved by the Planning Commission after the concerned States have complied with the observations of various Central appraising agencies on the Detailed Project Reports submitted by the State Governments. Minor irrigation schemes are approved by the State Governments themselves. Details of major and medium irrigation projects approved by the Planning Commission during 2002-2005 are given in the Statement-I enclosed (*See* below). None of these approved schemes is located in Tamil Nadu. The Central Loan Assistance (CLA) under Accelerated Irrigation Benefits Programme (AIBP) is provided to approved major/ medium/minor irrigation schemes complying with the norms of the programme on the proposals received from the State Governments.